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of the four hundred million Chinamen who, under the lead of forty million Japanese, would trample down and devour our Western civilization. This talk of yellow peril is crude nonsense. Unless we of the West lend Asia the money, she will never send an army against Europe. Asia is poor and Europe is rich, and war burns out wealth as it burns out vitality. But a yellow awakening is sure to come. Not a yellow peril, but a yellow enlightenment. The dawn will come to China as it has already come to Japan. More slowly the sun rises over Chinese lethargy, but in much the same way. In Boxer times Japanese gentlemen have said to me: "We know how those people feel toward foreigners. We used to feel just that way ourselves." Later the Chinese will know the feelings of the men who endowed the great Imperial University of Tokyo, an institution consecrated not to the best of Japan, but to the best of the world. The awakening of China will come through Japan. Already five thousand Chinese students are in the Imperial University and the other colleges of Tokyo. Already hundreds of Japanese teachers are in the schools of China. Japanese influence is everywhere in China. It is not always friendly to us or our interests, but we cannot blame it for that. Agitation for exclusion is a game that more than one nation can play at. But, on the whole, the influence works for our good as well as for that of China. It means the economic and social redemption of China. Those without money and with nothing to sell cannot buy. Give the Chinaman the chance at home that he makes for himself elsewhere. Then the star of the jelly-fish nation mid others will shine as fair. China will be no longer a watermelon to be cut up by robbers, but a nation to be respected. Then we shall realize the dream of Chinese trade. There is no trade with a pauper state. It is said that our much discussed commerce through the open door of Mukden is less than the trade in eggs and chickens between Detroit and Windsor in Canada. To us of the Pacific, in the trade centre of the world, China will be our best customer and Japan our most helpful mediator.

Once in Sendai, Japan, I was asked to give a talk before the common council of the city on "How to Make Sendai a Better City." A venerable old man, now mayor of Sendai, acted as spokesman for the Japanese. He said to me: "Japan is like a country boy newly come to the city. He finds a brother there who had been long in the city and knew the ways and could help him that he should make no mistakes. This kind and helpful brother is America, and Japan is stepping slowly into the complexity of modern civilization leaning on America's helping hand."

Another metaphor is of Chinese origin. China is the giant who crosses the river; Japan, the dwarf upon his back. But the dwarf can see farther than the giant, and deeper into the water. So as they move along, to the giant he points out the shallows and the depths in the stream. Some day the stream will be crossed, the helping hand no longer needed, and the two shores of the Pacific will be inhabited by great friendly nations, whose mutual respect will be good for both, and whose mutual trade will be a source of mutual enrichment, and the intermingling of whose peoples will be a perennial source of embarrassment to the rulers of both.

## The "Menagerie" Theory of International Dealing.

BY LA SALLE A. MAYNARD.

According to an official survey of the progress made during 1905 by the nations in building up their fleets, the United States now stands third among the great powers in the number of her battleships and armored cruisers, being outranked in these respects only by Great Britain and France, and according to this same authority we now have more of these two classes of vessels building and projected than any other nation on earth. The actual figures are as follows:

### BATTLESHIPS.

Country.	Built.	Building.	Projected
Great Britain.....	56	6	..
France.....	20	6	3
Russia.....	7	5	3
Germany.....	18	4	2
Italy.....	14	4	..
United States.....	17	7	3
Japan.....	5	4	2

### ARMORED CRUISERS.

Country.	Built.	Building.	Projected
Great Britain.....	30	9	4
France.....	19	5	1
Russia.....	3	2	..
Germany.....	6	1	1
Italy.....	6	1	3
United States.....	11	9	1
Japan.....	8	4	2

This showing may be a source of satisfaction to those who indulge in the silly and shallow boast that we ought to have "the biggest navy" of any nation in the world, and be able thus to "lick all creation" when we get a chance. But those who have not surrendered their reason and common sense to the "big navy" craze and who believe that an increase in our present number of warships is not only a piece of wanton and inexcusable extravagance, but a source of great national danger as well, will look at the matter differently. They believe that the way to have peace is to prepare for peace and not for war.

The forty-seven large war vessels, which, according to the table we are soon to possess, will cost our government not less than two hundred million dollars at a conservative estimate; and this leaves out of account all the torpedo boats, submarine craft and other naval war enginery which will add to the sum mentioned fifty or sixty millions more. And to what purpose is all this vast outpouring of national treasure? Will it add one iota to our national wealth? Will it help us up by so much as a single measureable span to a higher plane of national life and thought? If one-half of the sum thus put into floating fortresses, to be converted at the end of ten years into junk, could be divided among such worthy objects as public education, public highways, the reclamation of waste lands and other needed public benefits, what noble and enduring results might be wrought, results vastly more to our credit, too, in the eyes of other nations than the possession of "the biggest navy."

During the past few months the war rumor factories and bureaus have been specially busy. It is difficult indeed to keep up with the wars (on paper) which these people have told us were just to begin, or in prospect of beginning. In Europe it has been Morocco that was to set half the continent by the ears with Germany as the horrible example, as usual. And this despite the emphatic and repeated assurances of the German Foreign

Office that the intentions of Germany were wholly pacificatory, as has proved to be the case. But official denials cut no figure with the war alarmist; he is out with a brand new rumor next day, or with an old one furbished up. We must have our war rumors, else the naval expansionists here and abroad would have no wind for their sails. As for the number of wars this country is liable to get into pretty soon, by-and-by, their name is legion. Among the few nations we now recollect which within the past few months have been meditating an assault are Germany again, China, Japan and Venezuela, with some slight possibility, if we are not mistaken, in the direction of Kamtchatka and the Solomon Islands. We have the spectre always before us, too, of a possible revolution in Guam and a formidable uprising in Panama. It is easy to see from all this, of course, why we ought to have at least forty-eight battleships, even if they do cost from three to seven million dollars each.

It was an eloquent Anglican bishop who in the course of an address before the Peace Congress in Boston two years ago hit off the prevalent craze for war preparation in an apt phrase by saying that it was based upon the "menagerie theory" of international dealing. What he meant by this was that in their elaborate, expensive and far-reaching plans for carrying on war at some future time, the nations of the world are proceeding upon the clear assumption that now, as in the centuries past, the component parts of the great human family are to be likened to so many wolves, or other ravenous beasts, ever ready to pounce upon one of their number who may be weak or off his guard and rend him in pieces.

The good bishop was wholly right. Upon no other theory or assumption than this can any explanation or justification be found for the policy now being followed by nearly all the civilized nations in gathering to themselves larger fleets of warships, larger armies, in planning new and more formidable defense works, and in employing their best energies and their highest forms of inventive genius in devising and constructing new and more destructive pieces of war-enginery. In our national war departments, in the circles of the army and navy, and in every other sphere of military activity we seem to be breathing still the air of medievalism, to be thinking, talking and acting precisely as if the forces of Christianity and our boasted civilization counted for little or nothing in the world; as if no real progress had been made over the savageries and inhumanities of ancient days; as if the Gospel of Peace preached and taught for twenty centuries had made no real impress upon the hearts and minds of men; as if there were no arbitration treaties and no Hague Court for the settlement of international disputes. So far as war preparations go we seem to live in the fourteenth century instead of the twentieth; in the old days, when the lust of conquest still swayed the policy of every nation and might invariably meant right in the dealings of one nation with another.

Now, without committing myself to any form of extremism in these matters, without indulging in any vain and delusive hope as to the near approach of the millennium, I make bold to affirm my belief that the world is much better than it was one hundred or even fifty years ago, and that it will be vastly better fifty years hence than it is to-day. I believe that great progress has been made in the humanities in these recent years; that the

sense of human brotherhood is growing; that the sentiments of love, mercy and justice are far more prevalent now than they ever were before in the history of the race. It is because of this optimism of mine, this firm and abiding faith in the increasing spirit of goodwill and peaceful intent among our civilized fellowmen throughout the earth, that I fail to see sound statesmanship or even plain common-sense in proceeding in our national policies as if war was a normal feature of the life of nations now and evermore — a thing to be expected and provided for in our national budgets through all the future, as much as public highways, public school systems and other objects of public expenditure.

Why not shape our policy of war preparations in accordance with the facts? The signs of the times and all the tendencies of the age in commerce, art, industry, religion and philanthropy, make for world-wide peace and the solidarity of the race. Can any one read with any degree of intelligence and perspicacity the history of the world during the past decade or more and not see and know these things? Are not the existence of the Hague Tribunal and the settlement of international disputes it has already made, such as the North Sea incident, and the conclusion of nearly forty arbitration treaties between different European nations, facts of sufficient weight and significance to be reckoned with in the military preparations of the nations? Why continue to pile more Ossas on more Pelians of expenditures for armament in the face of the fact that we now have an international court, to which in all probability, before many years, each civilized nation will be forced by treaty with every other to carry its disputes? Why not reckon here, too, with other movements and projects for establishing a world peace, such as those being urged on by the Inter-parliamentary Union and other peace organizations, and which seem practically certain of realization in the near future?

It is easy to generalize here, to raise the alarm cry which has been heard at frequent intervals for years past about the probabilities of a general war in Europe, a cataclysmic conflict which is to shake the very earth and drench the continent with blood and tears. But where are the signs which point to any such hideous and suicidal strife? What visible or invisible forces are working to bring about such an awful struggle between the so-called Christian powers of Europe? What actual causes exist which could afford a shadow of justification for plunging unnumbered millions of people into a hell of woe and agony? It would afford a measure of relief, at least, if some one would give specifications here, would point out the monster or monsters in the shape of individuals or nations who are planning this bloody orgie and at whose initiative the horrors are to begin. Is it King Edward, or Emperor William, or one of the respective nations of which they are the heads? If not these, then who and where? Let some one hunt this war dragon to his den, run down this arch-fiend who is just about to kindle a flame which shall sweep all Europe into a holocaust of death and ruin.

Over against such dire predictions and loud alarms which have been sounding in the ears of the world for years past, and which were never louder and more insistent than they are just now, and which have helped largely to form the stimuli for war preparations among

the great powers, may be set an array of indisputable facts of unmistakable tendencies and actual achievements in the life and intercourse of nations, all pointing to an opposite conclusion, all going to form a basis for the belief that peace and not war is in the mind of Europe, that no cause exists, nor are any likely to exist, so far as human foresight goes, for the embroilment of great nations in mutual strife. Did space permit one could go into specific and exhaustive details in support of the argument that the present trend of events in England, France, and Germany, to speak of no other nations, makes for peace and not for war, now nor in the immediate future. It must suffice now to say that the optimism thus expressed rests upon a surer and more solid groundwork of fact and actuality than the utterances of the war prophets and alarmists.

And what is true of the European situation is still more true of our own. We have been hearing much during the past few years about some enemy or enemies against which it is our national duty to prepare ourselves at any cost. It is this unnamed and invisible foe who seems to grow larger and more formidable every year, if we may judge by the calculations of our military advisers, which has been put forward as the justification for an increase in our war expenditure from some fourteen millions in 1886 to nearly one hundred millions in 1905. It is to resist this goblin that lies in wait somewhere to "catch us" if we don't "watch out" that we are asked to endorse a naval program which contemplates an increase of our war fleet to at least forty-eight first-class ships, involving a national expenditure of at least two hundred millions a year for an indefinite period. But who and where is this arch enemy against whose fell designs we need thus to keep armed to the teeth now and forever after? Is it England, is it France, is it that "excellent bogey" Emperor William, the sly fellow, who, after being made responsible by the militarist press for the probable breaking off of the peace negotiations at Portsmouth, is discovered after all by the acknowledgment of President Roosevelt to have been coöperating with the latter in bringing the contending nations to an agreement. Is it not true, rather, and does not every rational and observant person know, that no nation upon earth, with the possible exception of Venezuela, meditates an assault upon us, now or in the future? Nor would there be any danger of such an assault if we had but ten warships afloat instead of forty-eight, as now proposed. Would it not be well for us all to free our minds from cant on this subject of war preparations, consider the actualities of the case, and dismiss once for all this absurd and puerile "bogey" of some tremendous combination against whose evil machinations we need to be constantly and increasingly on the watch to the tune of two hundred millions a year?

No rational person will deny that the chances of war between nations have been greatly lessened in the past twenty-five years, and who shall say that this humanizing process has been arrested or in any danger of arrest? Is it not rather entirely reasonable to suppose that the probabilities of war will be much less ten and twenty-five years from this time than they are now? Why not, then, proceed in our dealings with each other as nations upon this humane and entirely rational presumption? Why not scale down our war preparations

to harmonize with a policy of international dealing founded on trust and confidence in the goodwill and peaceable intentions of our fellowmen of other lands, rather than on a policy based on mutual suspicion, fear and dread? Why not proceed, in plainer terms, as if our fellowmen the world around were the decent, kindly, well-wishing persons that most of them claim to be, and not a set of cut-throats and house-breakers ever watching for a chance to rob and murder each other?

MONROVIA, CAL.

## Birds and Men.

In a strong paper on "Bird Protection as a Step toward Humane Education," read at the recent meeting of the Federation of Woman's Clubs at San José, California, and most heartily endorsed by the audience, Mrs. Alice L. Park of San Francisco, said:

"The bird part of my subject may be treated most briefly, as most of the clubs have a Club Bird Day. And all club women believe that birds are too good to be killed, and all club women's husbands and children admire live birds instead of dead ones.

"I object to any limitation of the word humane. It does not mean kindness to the lower animals alone, but to children and grown people. It does not mean sentimental notions, nor exaggerated ideas about animals. Children often pronounce it human and it means human.

"There is a difference between humane societies and humane education societies. Humane societies arrest people who are cruel and have them punished by the courts. Humane education societies seek to prevent cruelty by education.

"Humane education has been for four years one of the statutory studies of the State. The Humane Education committee of the California Club sent out last November an official circular calling attention to this law. Every comment made by school officers and papers quoted the sentences about the effect on children of allowing them to be cruel.

"Many mothers and many teachers have testified that humane education pays in the home and in the school. One of my associates in the Woman Suffrage Association called me to account lately for giving any time and interest to humane work, saying, "You work for suffrage, and when we get that we will all be humane." I answer, that when we are all humane human beings we will have suffrage. No reform is broader and deeper than humane education.

"I am an optimist, while I remind you of the imperative need of humane progress. The newspapers and the readers of newspapers even advocate the whipping post for wife beaters, and also the whipping post for juvenile offenders. Hazing is common. Prisons are full and in great need of reform. The stage presents bad plays. The evils connected with the shipment of live cattle are dreadful.

"Do you know whether it is your school where they have dissected six cats in the last six weeks? Do you know whether your doctor was hardened by a long course of vivisection? Do you know whether your garments were made by child labor? Are your children secretly reading murderous literature?

"When we are educated humanely, do you believe we